GALUSHA A. GROW AND S. R. MASON SPEAK AT PRITSBURG-A MANIFESTO FROM DAVID DAVIS-

MINOR NOTES. Correspondence from Montgomery, Ala., printed below, explains some of the methods by means of which the Democrats carried that State by 75,000 majority. The violence and frauds were outrageous and in one instance at least a company of State troops, with 100 armed volunteers, went to a strong Republican poll, to frighten Republicans white the ballet-box was being stuffed. Galusha A. Grow and S. R. Mason, the latter once prominent in the National party, spoke at Pittsburg, Saturday night, to a large audience of people, on the issues of the campuign. Senator Davis, of Illinois, has issued a manifesto in favor of Hancock. The work of organizing the Republican party of this State makes steady progress. The Democrats here profess to believe that their party will carry Ohio.

HOW ALABAMA GOT HER MAJORITY. OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS-THE SENSITIVE CONFEDER ATES NOT SO BADLY PRIGHTENED AT THE IDEA

OF BAYONETS AT THE POLLS NOW-TWO HUN-DRED SOLDIERS AT ONE PLACE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRENE ] WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - The Republican Congressional Committee begins to receive letters from Alabama in regard to the late election there. The following are extracts from one of them dated Montgomery, August 3, the correspondent being a man in whom great confidence is reposed:

man in whom great confidence is reposed:

Why is the North so reluctant to believe the voluminous testimony in proof of the purposes and practices of these people! . . In this county we have about 4,000 Republican in jority, and yest-rday the negroes airned out in force for make a last effort to save their liberties. The Democratic county teket was a very unpopular one, and hundreds of respectible Democratis required to vote, while others voted for the independent ticket made up of Democratis and Republicans. In appointing the inspectors the Democratic immortly of the board selected for the Republicans incorant negroes who cannot read and write, or white men equally incompetent, in one case appointing an idiot; but the Democratic inspectors were plaint tools, ready for any dirty work, and they have doubtless done it well, from the reports this morning.

work, and mey have doubtless done it well, from the reports this morning.

The polis were opened very late and closed se early that at cost 500 colored Republicans failed to vote. At one polling-pace there was a side door where the Democrats were admitted to vote, while at the window where their votes ought to have been cast a long line of colored voters were kept waiting. When a colored Republican presented his nalice it took from live to filteen names to find his name on the registry list, and all manner of feelish questions were put to him to kill time. One old colored man about sixty years of age, well known to his inquisitor, was asked if he was twenty-one, and how he knew he was, etc.

The Democratic (or aristocratic, it ought to be, for they are replacing the old slave aristocracy with a landed aristocracy.) Sheriff and candidate for Tax Collector beat an old colored man most numerelingly with a chill, on the prefext that he was interfering with a Democratic negro.

solub, on the pretext that he was interfering with a Domocratic nexto.

About 5 o'clock the Governor ordered a military company to McGehee's, one of the pollung-places, because of an "expected disturbance." On a fair count the Democrats would have about fifty votes, and the Republicans some 500 at that box. Of course this was to prevent a fair count. This is a since comment on General Hancock's letter of acceptance, in which he says: "The bayonet is not a fit instrument for colecting the votes of freemen." There will be no trouble in getting an appropriation by the Legislature to pay the expenses of that company of militia.

This correspondent says that it is the purpose in Alabama to have a landed aristocracy there and make the negro again a servant by some form of legislation, if he can only be prevented from emi-

The following is a portion of a letter dated Montgomery, August 4, received by a correspondent of TEIBUNE from a personal acquaintance in Alabama, a man of intelligence and honor. gives this other account of the events described above:

Dove:

The Democratic battle cry is now "Bayonets at the solls," provided they are Democratic bayonets. The inamous farce they called an election took place the day sefore yesterday. Our returns, as received from retable men we had stationed at the pods, show that we hable men we had stationed at the poils, show that we have carried every one of the procincts in the county, and our unjoint was over 3,750. The official Detuceratic returns show so far that they carried the county, but they do not stry all the figures yet, and it is left with taem to declare the county carried by either 2,000 or 20,000, although they have no more than 4,000 Democratic voters at the tighest.

I give you one instance of the most flagrant character, shown their modus operated in one precine; and you can judge how much truth there is in the Democratic platform of "fair elections and an honest count." At McGence's Switch preciset, in this county, one of the very few places where the Democratic managers of elsewing are us-certainty by missace—an intelligent col-

at, for the notific Th. M. argemery Grays, with bayonets on their mus-tes, removed by about 100 armed citizens who went town as volunteers, were disputched by special train to use voling-place. We had in that bey over 600 majority, punted by the above mentioned Republican haspecter. After the militua strived one of the Democratic inspectors been out the 11th in the from, threw all the Republican halfors on the floor-they afterward burned them all—and fill d the hox with new Democratic ballots. This was done within about three minutes, when the lamp was religiated.

The colored in pector indigmantly refused to have anything more to do with such an inflaments thusb, refused to

The colored in pector indignantly refused to have anything more to do with such an infamous family, refused to sign the returns, and withdrow, not, however, until they three each his life, pointing to the militar outside, if he refused to retract an "instantions of unfairness." I forgot to say that at dimers time tany tried their best to persuade him to go to diamer with them and leave the box in the toom, and were quite indignant, taking about "Infa nons nager suspicious," when he refused to leave his piace by the ballot box. The name of the colored inspector is A. Oliver, and that of the Democratic inspector whem he carries with the crime Dr. MeGelnes, Chiver made addard to those facis yesterday before United States Commissioner Gardner, of this city.

The official Democratic return gives in that box a Democratic importance in the colored to the democratic interpretation of the Observation of the Democratic interpretation of the Observation of the Democratic interpretation of the Observation of the Democratic in that precisely a complete the production of the product of the Newmber closelon, with United States Supervisors at the pools, they had to give up the county by nearly 3,000 majority to the Republicans. United States Supervisors and Marshais are our only dependence for a fair election.

DAVID DAVIS DISSOLVES. THE INDEPENDENT PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

SENATE BREAKS UP-ITS ONE MEMBER GORS OVER TO HANCOCK. Washington, Aug. 8. - Senator Davis, of Illinois.

has written a letter to James E. Harvey, of this city, announcing that he will support Hancock for the Presidency. Senator Davis says:

the Presidency. Scenaler Davis says:

There he nesitation in supporting General Hancock, for the best of all reasons, to my mind, because his election will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties; and will revive a particular sentiment all over the hand, whore political leaders and factions, for sinister ends, move songat to prevent. There can be no permanning prosecrity whiken paginds afrom Great me were the achievements of General Hancock in war, his conduct in peace, when in command of his conduct in peace, when in command of Louisian and Texas, in 1887, was still greater, and justify commends him to the conditions of the country. That was a time when passion ruled in the jublic councils, and infinity power was exerted to silence civil authority. The trustation was strong to still with the rushing current, for an infinited partition opinion was too ready to condone excesses and to appear opposition.

too ready to condone excesses and to appaul oppicesion.

General Hancock's Order No. 40, in assuming charge
of the Fitth Mintary District, announced; "The right of
trial by jury, the habeas coups, the interty of the press,
the freedom of speech, the initial rights of persons,
and the rights of property must by respected." These
principles are the basis of tree government, and the
proclamation of them by General Hancock stands out
in striking contrast with the action of his superior, who moon after rebuked and drave him
from and command for attering sentiments worthy of
all bonor. The sadder, codined with extraordinary
power, voluntarily uncovered before the civil arthority,
sheathed his sword, teached his fidelity to the Consitution, and set an example of obselvate to his which will
pass into history as its proudest claim to distinction. . .

Long and unchecked possession of power by any party
leads to extravagance, corruption and toose practices.

After twenty years of domination by the Republicans,
corrupted abuses have become fastened up on the public seryice like burnacles on the borlon of a stranded ship.
There is no hope of reform by beaders in his deep created
a system of maladomistration, and who are interested
to perpetuating its cvils. . New blood must be infused into the management of public affers before relief
can be expected. The proofe demand a change, and,
being in earnest, they are also yet to granified. can be expected. The people demand a change, and being in carnest, they are tilely to be gratified.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE NEWS.

SENATOR BARNUM'S BETURN-HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE COMMUTEE TO BE AT THE ST.

JAMES HOTEL. Senator Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to this city on Saturday from a Western tour. He expresses his belief that matters in Indiana look favorable for the Democrats. General Hancock made his first call at the Democratic headquarters on Saturday, and was

warmly received. The Democratic State Committee has decided to take up its headquarters in the St. James Hotel. Nothing definite has been done with the letter from Tanamay Hall asking that there he a joint call for a convention. The Executive Committee has de-eided to request the State Committee to select five Democrats from the State at large to discuss the time and place for helping a State Convention. It is understood that thus is a concession to Tammany

A DAY OF REST FOR REPUBLICANS. "Everybody has tried to get a little rest to-day,"

said one of the clerks at the rooms of the National Republican Committee yesterday. "The past week has been so busy that we are all tired out. We have been up early and out late at night, and a great deal of work was accomplished in a short time. The doors were closed yesterday, and not a visitor appeared. Marshall Jewell, the chairman, had left the city for Connecticut, and Colonel Hooker had gone to his home. It is expected, however, that considerable work will be done at headquarters this week. Those who usually visit the rooms of the State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel wete all out of town yesterday. The hotel looked deserted.

GALUSHA A. GROW IN PITTSBURG.

BUSINESS ISSUES OF THE CANVASS. A MASTERLY REVIEW OF IMPORTANT PHASES OF

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. PHITSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.-The Republican camonign here has been fairly begun by a large meeting held last night. The speakers were Galusha A.

Grow and S. R. Mason. Mr. Grow spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: Each recurring Presidential election brings with it renewed discussion as to the aims and tendencies of political parties. Such ceasions are the great periods of education in all that pertains to Government and its administration. While the subjects of legislation are somewhat numerous in detail, yet they can all be grouped under two headsone, the rights of men; the other, the development of the material resources of the country. To secure and protect the first is the primary and paramount object in be e-tablishment and maintenance of free government

From the second comes the wealth of nations, and inmately associated and blended with it is the condition of the laboring classes. Upon these two points political organizations are to be tested when asking to be entrusted

with administrative power. The aims and tendencies of the Republican party have been fully tested in peace as well as war. Entrusted almost in its infancy with administrative power, it found itself confronted at the very outset with rebellion, causeless in origin, wicked in design and cruel in execution, which floally culminated in one of the most gigantic wars in history. For four years all the energies of this party were taxed in prosecuting this war to a triumphant close, and in saving the life of the Republic so as to preserve the Ark and the Covenant of Liberty to coming times.

Its record in civil administration, like its record in

war, whether tested by its filelity to public trusts, its financial wisdom, or business capacity, is not exwith the powers of government. Of the thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-five millions six hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-thome 630 005 683 963) dollars of receipts and expenditures of public moneys since the formation of the Government, the losses and defalcations on four thousand seven hundred and nineteen millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and fiftyseven (4.719,481,157) dollars, previous to eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were from two dollars and twenty cents on a thousand dollars to eleven dollars and seventy-one cents; while on the twenty-five thousand five undred and seventy-six millions two hundred and two housand eighteen hundred and five (25,576,202,805) dol ars since eight hundred and sixty-one, the losses and defalcations have been on a thousand dollars from thirty-four to seventy-six cents, and for the last four years ending June 30, 1880, four bundred and sixty seven millions eighty thousand and eight hundred and eighty-five (\$467,080,885) dollars of Internal Revenue taxes have been collected and paid into the Treasury without the loss of a cent.

A SPLENDID FINANCIAL RECORD.

For financial wisdom its record is in the fact that six bundred and ninety-two millions two hundred and fifty six thousand three hundred and fifty-four (602,256,354) ioliars of paper circulation in eighteen hundred and seventy-nine is worth in com value seven hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one (718,161) toliars more than nine hundred and thirty-eight millions three hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-five (938,318,685) dollars of ploume silv the same kind of paper circulation was worth in eighteen hundred

and sixty-five. The evidence of its business capacity is in the fact that of the two thousand seven handred and fifty-six million four hundred and thirty one thousand five hundred and seventy one (2.756.431,571) dollars of National indebtedness at the close of the rebellion, eight number and sixty millions sixteen thousand six hundred and sixtysix (860,016,666) dollars have been paid, being almost pestaird of the entire dobt paid in the first fifteen years of peace. And during the same time the annual inter at charge on the debt has been reduced from one hun dred and fitty millions nine bundred and seventy sever ousand six hundred and ninety seven (150,877,697 dollars to eighty-turee millions one hundred and twenty ane thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (83,129,888) dollars, being an annual saving in interest glone of sixty-seven millions eight hundred and forty seven thousand eight hundred and nine (67,847,809)

As to its fidelity to public trusts and its financial wis dom, what more satisfactory evidence could be required usive tigures ! Its bus tested and proven by the comparative condition of the ndustries of the country. Four years ago Senator Walace and all his associate leaders insisted in their public ddresses that the Republican party was responsib for the depression in business and for the languishing condition of all industries. If that was so, then certainly he Republican party is entitled to credit for improved business and revived industries.

Yet the same leaders now claim that the present properity is the result of a change in Divine Providencein sunshine and showers and abundant harvests. But for that, they say, their predictions of untold calami ties, as the result of Republican policy, would have been realized. If it is true that the predictions of these prophets of ill have been frustrated by Divine Provi lence, then that is the best of all reasons why no be hever in the wisdom of Divine Pravidence should be long to such a party. It never can succeed, for ou with God is a majority. The sumbine was as bright, the showers as refreshing, and the harvests as bountl ful when the Government paper dollar was worth to gold sevenly cents or less as when it was worth par The Democratic reasoning on this subject is of the sain kind as its platform of eighteen hundred and seventy s x, which declared that the fixing of a specific time fo the payment of a debt, and making the necessary proits being paid.

Following all great wars, sooner or later, there come depression in husiness and derangement is all industria to come back from the inflation and adapt themselves to the normal conditions of trade and commerce in true of peace. We have passed through both periods, and the same political party has been in power during the whole inue, so that the influence of government administration, whether good or bad, on the industries of the country, i is fair to judge by the same rule, and if blame is besrowed for bad times, then cert daly credit ought to be given for good. To determine definitely as to the relative cond-

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

entire production in the United States of the following articles in tons was of 1874. Pig Iron 931,582 2,689,413 3,070,875 Rails, ell slinds 356,292 729,413 1,113,273 Rolled Iron, all sinds 856,340 1,694,616 2,047,484 Antaracite Ceat 9,652,381,20,145,121,26,142,089

tion of the business interests of the country I read the

anthentic figures on a few of our leading industries. The

In eighteen hundred and sixty-five there were thirtyin operation; in eignteen handced and seventy-four there were seventy-two thousand three hundred and eighty-three (72,383) miles; and in eighteen hundred

twenty-one (86.121) miles. Among our exports of home products were the follow-

-	1885.	1874.	1870-
Wheat hinsheld Wheat flour, burrets Indiasi cert, busheld Cora meal, barrels Agri Implements Leather & manuf's of Breaistacks, ait kinds Provingent meat & fish Live animals Cotten, bales of (1868) Pervicent, gallons	\$7,53,395 1,465,000	71,688,928 4, 84,031 34,334,036 287,807 3,089,735 4,788,578 161,198,401 78,325,09 3,316,3 2,993,677 215,97,686	11,187,754 0,400,741

This comparison might be extended through every ance of our industries with like results. The amount donn'entire exports excusive of specie in eighteen bunered and sixty five was one hundred and thirty-six millions nine hundred and forty thousand two hundred and forty eight (136,940,248) dollars. In cigiatern madred and seventy affecting were six hundred and meety-cigs millions three hundred and forty incommendation for the consumd even hundred and aimety (608,340,790) dollars; as meaning the consumer of the hundred and slay one millions four exposes of five hundred and slay one millions four hundred thousand five hundred and fortyin our expert to make the modered and forts before mandred thousand five modered and forts 561,400,542) deburs. The increase in our imports of the same time three hundred and twenty our managed and the same times. in library two library in the policy of the ballot, where over our exports and anomalist loss verified and strivence over our exports and anomalist loss verified and strivence over our exports and anomalist loss verified and strivence over our exports and anomalist loss verified and strivence over our exports and anomalist loss verified and strivence over our exports over our imports in exposition with the capital and experience of (72.716.277) dollars. The excess of car exports over our imports in eighteen limited and severity-sine and experience of the ballot, where for sizes liefy have been lostered by constructions. That states an anomalist loss very our loss of the ballot, where every either in the ball the policy of the ballot, where every either is the lost of the ballot, where every either is the lost of the ballot, where every either is the ballot, where every either is the lost of the ballot, where every either is the ballot, where every either is the lost of the ballot, where every either is the ball

tayor in eighteen hundred and seventy-eight was but little less, and in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven it was over one hundred and fifty millions.

With such a record for honesty in administration, tinancial wisdom and business capacity, why should the Republican party be discarded by the people! Is it not the part of wisdom to let well enough alone! But above all, why should the Democratic party, with its destructive and revolutionary tendencies, be entrusted with

THE CAUSES OF PAST FINANCIAL CONVULSIONS NO LONGER EXIST.

The causes which heretofore in our history produced eriodic revulsions and general bankruptcy in business to longer exist. The system of slave labor existing in naif the Union, and the old State banks in all, were the chief cause of widespread financial ruin at regular periods, provided no disturbing causes like war inter-vened. Political economists are in the habit of referring to the crash (as it is called) of 1827-28 and '29, of 1837 '38 and '39, and of 1857-'58 and '59, and attrib uting the cause to the expansion and contraction by the banks. The crash of 1817-'18 and '19 is attributed to the War of 1812, as the crash of 1873 (which, without special legislation and an exceptional currency, would have curred earlier) to the War of the Rebellion Without war or some like disturbing influence, such was our system of labor and paper currency that it would of necessity, at longer or shorter or riods, bring financial distress and ruin upon the country. Slave labor never was self-sustaining, and there was no possible way to make it so. Where a majority of the community have no business employment, and produce nothing, but rely on the labor of a minority to support all, it is only a on the labor of a minority to support all, it is only a question of time when fluancial ruin and bankruptcy will fall upon such a community. There never was and never will be but one result in the end of an individual or nation spending for any length of time in extravagint living more than the cernings for that time of the individual or the nation. The slave-labor system had financially a double evil. The laborer, as well us the products of his labor, was counted as fixed capital. Waterver increased the value of the products of labor operated to enhance the value of this capital which operated the same on business as an inflation. What ver depressed the market value of these products depressed the capital likely by a sprinkage in values. The operation of such a system was simply this: Annually running in debt, yet by the system of creates in unber of years the whole capital is consumed, and general bankruptey, of course, talls upon the country, which is aggravated, as in all cases of inflation, by a shrinkage of the flatinous value. This process was aided in both ways by the old Stare bank system of currency. Good those stumulated greater issues, and bad times compelled contraction. And when the crash fladity came all the paper currency was greatly depreciated, and most of it became worthless, so that the man of prudence and economy lost most, if not all, of his savings as his part of the contribution taken from thrift and conomy to pay the losses of extravagince and produgality or of a perceleous system of labor and currency. Shave-labor in half the Union, and State banks in all, were the cause, each aggraviting the other, of the great bankruptcies that periodically swept ever the country. question of time when fluancial rain and bankruptcy

over the country.

For the future it is safe from these two fruitful causes of business failures and financial ruin. Henceforth the labor of the whole country will be self-sustaining, or nearly so. It certainly will be with wise legislation and a settled policy of administration in harmony with its labor and industrial interest, for the accumulations of labor can no longer be lost by a worthless paper currency.

rency.

With all our industries prosperous, having passed be with a battering influences created by war and all the abnormat conditions of slave-labor, with a banking system fully established, more perfect and complete than any heretofere existing; with a paper circulation with a paper circulation of the particular of the paper of the paper

system fully established, more period and compace than any heretofore existing; with a paper circulation everywhere uniform in value, and perfectly safe and secure to the holder against toss, and a defined and well-settled policy in legislation by the party in power, where is the wisdom, in a business point of view, of inuncing the Government out into the shoreless sea of Demogratic experiment?

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President in his letter of acceptance seems to think that the great need of the country is to turn out all Reguldican office holders and put in Democratis. He says: "Perpetuating the power of chronic Federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the militons of men and women who hold no office." That is true. But how about the country itself? He seems to have forzotten the condition of the fox in the bramble, covered with a swarm of insects, and when the owl offered to drive them away, the fox said. "No, let them alone. This swarm is already gorged with my blood, and if year drive them away, another bungfirst than these ever were, will come and devour me." The application of the fable is onvious when it is remembered how long the Democrats have been out of power. crats have been out of power. THE COUNTRY SAFE UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

In our system of government it is a generally adnitted maxim that "that government is best which governs least." But within the legitimate scope of its ction, in addition to its ordinary and indispensable egislation, is the levy and collection of internal taxes and tariff auties, the adjustment of which can be made to aid and foster our industries or cripple and destroy them; is the control of a banalag system with its paper currency which affects the most minute business transaction of individuals, and all the commercial relations of trade at home and abroad; is the management of a large public debt in which is involved the honor and good fatth of the Nation as well as the vital interest of every crizen. To which of these political parties would it be safest to entrust these grave subjects of legislation t To the party that has for twenty years administered them and never yet betrayed public trust or to the party that has already, in rearty every State where it has political control, repunated wholly or in part the State's indebtedness, that has by its votes in Congress cought to repudiate the debt by pretended payments in promises and by unauthorized taxation, that has supported all sche act to render the paper circulation of the country worthless ! A party that burgains, everywhere for political oney worth nothing makes a country rich.

In addition to business interests in the administration of the Government, are the great questions which affect of the devermment, are the great questions white a frect directly the rights and the liberties of the citizen and all the constitutional guarantoes of citizenship. I need not ask to what party it is safest and wheest to entrust these vital questions. For tell me of a single ourrare perpetrated by organized wrong apon the rights and the alberties of the citizen, whether in the States or Territo-ries, that has not been under the sanction of the Demo-eratic party, excused or defended by its chosen leaders and reconfigured organs. The about cathoring of lawless inherties of the citizen, weather in the statem of the Democratic party, excased or defended by its chosen lenders and recognized organs. The choosy catalogue of lawless violence which forms the blackest chapter in American islany, beginning in the cold-blooded political murders of Kansas and coatinued by the Ka-Klux Klans of the South, has been written in this generation and for which the Democratic party is responsible. While the spirit of the incendiary who fired, as tumble of Ephysica, it would have hed in ashes this grandest temple of Liberry ever respect by numan hands, in order to perpetuate the institutions of home books, Failing in the accomplishment of their designs on the bath field, the vanguished come back through the clemency of the victors to the seats of legislative power which they and their coordinates that is make any appropriations for the Army of the Union, with a strong for the Army of the Union, with a strong for the Army of the Union, with a streng of withholding all appropriations for the support of the Government Itself unless mer pseudor notions are respected. Lastly they allowed to repeal, by refusing appropriations of money to make a part of the constitutional power to repeal, by refusing appropriations of money to make memberine and or proposition, revolutionary and destructive of the first and the constitutional obligation as it is for the provinced for in the Constitutional obligation as it is for the proposition of government. It is simply multification and succession in a new fortm. A refusal by the law maker to appropriate the makey received as in the case of the first active is the remedy. In the case of the first active is the samely, and destructive of the party and constitutional obligation as it is for the proposition of the party that and constitutional obligation as it is for the provinced for the wanter of the in the belief to be provided to the party that and constitutional obligation as it is for the provinced the party that the country has been saved from great its

s mile.

try has been saved from great lils to its buses, and its commercial prosperity by the venificable Executive on logarisation designed be credit and tarnish the homor of the Nation. ed only by their manifest incapacity for ad-

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE TARIFF. In eighteen hundred and sixty-eight the Democratic erry in National Convention at New-York declared in favor of " a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws, as will afford incidental protection to comestic manufactures." This same party, in nominating General Hancoes at Cincininti, declared for a tariff for revenue only Its candidate, in his letter of acceptance, gives his views on the turiff and questions affecting labor and the industrial interest in the following words, which are the only public opinion he has ever expressed on these subjects : Let us encourage the barmony and generous rivalry among our own industries whom will revive our lan or opercuant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prespectly and happiness of our people."

This explicit and clearly defined opinion as to the duly of the Government in relation to our creat material and industrial interests reminds one of Mark Twan's reason for ordering must at a notel when he said "I always order hish, for I know what that is."
From this letter of acceptance we know exactly what General floweed, if succeed President, would do in aid of more industries. He will devote all the powers of the Government toward encouraging inframing among our industries, which, of course, would be far more effective, in building ships, extending commerce and developing the vast material resources of the country. Then any mediental protection, that would secure to our labor the production of the articles which a "generous foreign fivairy would import from alread. The only filing in his letter of acceptance upon which he is clear and emphastic is the opinion in favor of the Constitutional amongments; and its party was just as emphatic in opposing from when they were adopted. Inchebrail protection for and increase the prosperity and happiness of our peable when they were gropes. Increased at presental persection is devying tarriff unities has been bereinforce the avowed and advocated erreed of every positical party that has existed since the for ration of the Governmet. The Democratic party having abundaned every principle and legislative measure which it has at some time advocated, it is consistent with itself in now repudiating

It is of National interest and concern for a country to

wages as would enable the laborer to make his home comfortable, and rear his family educated, respectable members of society.

A nation is constantly becoming impoverished in all that constitutes national greatness and power if its wealth increases only by the impoverishment of its A nation is constantly becoming impoverished in all that constitutes national greatness and nower if its wealth increases only by the impoverishment of its labor. The cheapness of production by increased skill, or by the aid of improved mechanical contrivances, is an advantage to all. But the lessending of the cost of an article simply by reducing the pay of the labor necessary for its production is in the end a public evil. To illustrate: If the state of society is such that it requires \$1 a day for a laborer practising proper conomy to support himself and family in reasonable comfort, and the regular compensation for a day's work is less than that, then, sooner or later, that state of things will bring disaster upon all industries. The most baneful of all induseres that lead to national decay is a policy that impoverishes or degrades labor. It is the great fact samped upon all the ruins that strew the pathway of coppies.

empires.

If an article of consumption or trade can be furnished to the consumer cheaply only by reducing the wares of labor to the same rate paid to his competitors in other lands, where he is compelled to live in poverty, and want and penary and sorrow surround his death bed, then cheapness is not a desirable object. Hence comes the research of what is called incidental protection in then cheapness is not a desirable object. Hence comes the necessity of what is called incidental protection in adjusting the scale of duties on forcign importations.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS. The Republican party may well congratulate itself and the country upon the work of its National Convention. It selected as its standard-bearer James A. Garfield. Fatherless and almost homeless in infancy, he was forced in early manhood to care his daily bread by his daily toil at manual labor in the workshop or the field, and later in life as a teacher in the schools. Without the aid of wealth or family influence be has carved his way to honorable distinction among his fellow-men; and unaided and alone, by his own inherent force of character, has elimbed to the topmost round in the ladder that leans against the sky. Whether as carpenter boy, day laborer on the canal or in the field, soldier at the front or statesman in the ouncils of the Nation, he has always been faithful to iberty, to country and right. His associate on the ticket for Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, began his egal practice a young man at the bar, by invoking the spirit of liberty and the majesty of the law to strike the manucles of human bondage from the limbs of poor, despised, friendless strangers in the streets of New-York, who had committed no crime and were guilty of no offence save the bue of their skins, painted at their creation by the God of the universe. By the voluntary aid and unpaid services of this young attorney the L-mmon sinves go free.
With these chosen standard-beauers, eminent citizens

of the Republic and fitting representatives of the great party to which they have devoted long years of faithful service, the Republican party is again to meet in the political arena and at the polls the party that has in this generation proven recreamt to the vital principles of free elective government and false to liberty and the rights of man.

It appeared from the decision of the ballot-box la an election conducted in strict conformity all the forms and requirements of the Constitution, to the cartridge-box to mullily that decision and overturn the Government framed by the wisdom of our fathers and comented by their blood This party, in order, if possible, to shroud its acts and veil its future designs, selects as its standard bearer a well its failure designs, selects a transmission who is known to the country only his brave deeds on the battlefield in contring a majority of his present political lead is it a sufficient reason why the great offices of admitration in government, requiring fitting knowledge that responsible. Is it a sufficient reason why the great offices of administration in government, requiring fitting knowledge and tratising in order to discharge their responsible duties well, should be conferred for mere bravery! It a President is to be elected simply for heroism or self-sacrifice in the cause of the country, then certainly the person ought to be selected who exhibits the mest of heroism errifice. Or all the heroism and self-sacrifice developed by war, there is none equal to that of the young mother, standing in the doorway of her humble collars, with her infant in her arms and casting a sad glance apon its half concealed face, and then, like the Spartan mother of old, she turns with a smile, and bids its father to forth to the battie-fields of an imperilled country. And as his receding form passes out of sight, singlives went to the long pent-up tear, and sluks down at the lonely flreside where through wearty years she must wait and watch in alternate hope and fear, whether her cartily protector will return with his shield or upon it, leaving her nomeliess and that child fatherless, to grope their way in sorrow through the world's pilgrimage. Search the annais of self-sacrificing heroic deeds, and where will you find a greater!

Offices of administration in free elective governments Offices of administration in free elective governs are not giffs to be bestowed upon favorifes. The great trusts held for the ecopic, and in their admin tion are garmered the rights and liberties of the mit of the present and the countless mallons of the few Male the people have conserved the lossors of the densy upon the chiefs who led their armies to with each of the great wars of the country, set the Presidents of purely military education have been dency upon the cast wars of the country, yet the only presidents of purely initiarly education have been General Taylor and General Grant. We shington, the representative of the Revolution, Jackson of the War of 1812, and Harrison of the Indian Wars of the Massissipi Varley, were each civitans of brige experience in civil affairs, and without any regular initiary education or training in camp except in line of war. With the exception of the recognizer representative and leaver of the war in which he served, no mun of a purely military education has been elevated to the Presidency, General Scott, great General as he was failed of an election. So, at a later period, different Methellan. The spirit and remine of our institutions are not of a military character. Hence the proof, in selecting their Child Executive, have always required a firms and experience in civil calculous except in the two cases where they permitted their feetings of cratifials to overrule their judgment. But when they pass from

and experience in even cater toot, except in the two cases where they permitted their technics of traffitude to overrule their judgment. But when they pass from the chief in a war their gratitude application to all who defended bravely their country. In all such cases they decide upon parties and podicies, as well as the personal these, of the candidate.

In the obsert march of evilization and the development of individual liberty and personal rights, history is constantly repeating itself. In eighteen hundred and firty four the Democratic party repealed the Missouri Compromise in order to extend and perpetuate the Institution of human because. The slave power went for them with bowie kinfe matricely over decided hioded murder as an element of parties a success to make Kansassa Slave State. In cication hundred and exity, over a Solid South in behalf of slavery and the suicidal docurrines of State Rights, the Republican party marched to viciony under the banner of free soil, free speech and free men. So in eighteen bundred and eighty, over a Soild South in benalf of the old ideas of nullification and secession, and again adopting viciones and brute force as an element of partisan success, the Republican party will march to viciony in November under the broad banner of the fundienable rights of all men, the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

SPEECH OF S. R. MASON,

THE NATIONAL PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR PLAIN AND STRONG REASONS FOR HIS SUPPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. The meeting was also addressed by S. R.

Mason, of Mercer, Penn., who was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania two years ago by the National party, and who made a large number of speeches during that campaign in the interests of that party. The speak er said that this might seem to many to be a new depart are for him politically, but he had considered the matter arefully, and had arrived at conclusions after matureliberation. Two years ago he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the National party for Gove nor, the high-st office in the gutt of the people of this state. In that large convention assembled in Philadelphia he pledged himself after his nonnuation to go b fore the people of the State, and fairly discuss the great issue then before them-the question of the currency and the effect he believed resump ion would have on th industries of the country Tout blodge be had faithfully kept. He addressed eighty-live in assumeetings in differ-ent counties of the State, in all of which he gave his views tully and fearlessly in the presence of all other political parties. The verdict of the people at the political was against the Issue then made by the Na tional party, although about one hundred thousand voters believed and acted with it. So far as the speaker was personally conesened, he was nothing more nor less than the representative of the principles of the party. For the support he had received against the well-organized offices of the two other great parties be would ever feel grateful. Of one thing he felt well assured, that both the Republican and Democratic parties would accord to how and his supporters an honest conviction of right in the effort which they had made

Mr. Mason continued as follows: In a republican form of government such as ours the majority must and of right ought to rule, and hence the National party encerfully submitted to the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box. The great issues then before the country are now settled. The question of the env rency, like the old question of United States banks, has been put to rest by that notseless but supreme agency the ballot. Life is loo short for us to attempt to revive past dead issues. We must meet the realities of the present, and deal with them as we find them. The people of these United States are again called upon to choose the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. In exerciing this high duty too much eaution cannot be observed Passion and sectional prejudice should not have a place The desire for the best interests of the general good. The triumph of one party or the other will settle the policy of the country for the next four years at least As there is no distinctive issue upon which the National party can stand, the contest will be between the Republican and Democratic parties, and between these

Republican and Democratic parties, and between these the people must make a choice.

The history of the Republican party and its record are before the people. There is nothing uncertain or equivocal about it. Its does of policy are distinctly marked, Even on the question of the currency the members of that party gave forth no distribution sound. Their deliverances were unlessification made. They went before the people on their internaces and the result of the election showed where the popular heart boat. That there has been at those smuch moves and even bad legislation to boxest man will doubt. That dishonest and corrupt men have sometimes held place is equally true. That such has been the fact as to all political parties, not only the history of our own, but of all other countries, abandantly proves. To dissern the evid and provide the

assembled in conventions, and taking these as a whole, the casual reader would be at a loss to discover whether they had either principle or policy. In different States, and even in different sections of the same State, the same policy did not prevail. One State declared for hard money, while another was in favor of the legal-tender money to be issued by the Government alone as the money for the beopie. By this vaciliating course they lost not only the confidence of the people but their own self respect as a party. They are not before the people with any fixed principles hitherto advocated, or any policy they propose to adopt in the furure, but simply asking that they may be placed in power, with a leader inexperienced in the management of civil affairs and whose whole life has been that of an educated soldier. To say the least, the experiment is extremely hazardous. Experience as well as integrity is necessary in the man who stands at the head of a Government like ours. That experience the Democratic party do not even claim their candidate possesses.

Mr. Mason concluded his romarks by saying that in his public ulterances he had always discussed principles, not men. That is where he stood to-day. Speaking as an individual voter, and believing that the Republican party has fixed principles and a policy well adapted to the varied interests of the whole people, he should vote and labor for the success of its candidates at the coming clection.

the coming election.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Letters from the interior, received at the rooms of the Republican State Committee, show that the work of orcanization is being steadily prosecuted. Garfield and Arthur Clubs are being formed daily, and the organiza-tions in each Assembly District are rapidly being placed in admirable condition.

The Republicans of Jersey City are organizing in all parts of the city. This evening a meeting of veteran Union soldiers will be held in the rooms of the Hudson County Republican Executive Committee, Nos. 23 and 25 Newark-ave., to organize a Garffeld and Arthur Veteran Club. The same evening the Young Men's Repubican Club of the IVth District will raise a handsome banner at Palisade ave, and Congress-at, on the Heights. Addresses will be delivered by Congressman Brigham, Major Z. K. Panghorn, Captain A. S. Cloke

Three Republican campaign clubs have been organized in the town of East Chester: The Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of East Chester, with the following efficers: Charles H. Willson president. Henry Ra pelye secretary, and George Howard treasurer, headnarters at Mount Vernon; the Young Men's Republican Club of the Town of East Chester, Elijah N. Wil son president; Isaac N. Mills, Henry Bates, William H. Currett, and Max Huas, vice-presidents; George P. de Bevoise, corresponding secretary; Franklin T. de Bevoise, corresponding secretary; Frankin T. Davis, treasurer; the West Mount Vernoo Gardeld and Arthuc Clob, with the tollowing officers: President, John Vantvoora; vice-presidents, J. L. Morgan, A. Wheaten, the Rev. J. Kindler, F. Holm, and H. Kundolpi, recording secretary, Charles W. Stranb; corresponding secretary, H. Schmidt; treasurer, E. Cappelenan; headquarters Mount Vernon-ave. In Election District No. 4 of the town the young Republicans have organized a circle to be known as the Gardeld Guards, with Otto Hufeland as president.

A Garfield Club has been organized at Glen Cove, L. I., with John Birdsail president. Elwood Valentine, treaswith John Birdsall president, Elwood Valentine treasurer and H. K. Roberts secretary.

The Greenback Convention for the 1st Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, was held at Donning Hall, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. The Convention was called for 2:30 p.m. At that hour only thirteen of the faithful were present, and the number had not increased when the Convention was called to order an hour later by The Convention was called to order an non-note by Thomas Caroll. The tollowing delegates were elected, with power to appoint their alternates: 1st Assembly District, Queens County, Daniel Henley, of Gien Cove; 11a District, J. J. O'Connor, of Long Leand City; Richmond County, James Clark, of Castleton. As Suffolk County was not represented in the Convention, it was empowered to elect its own delegate and alternate.

James W. Covert, Congressman of the 1st Congressman of the convention.

sional District, is a candidate for reciection. The friends of Perry Beimont, who is also a candidate, having started the report that Mr. Covert would accept the Democratic nomination for District-Attorney of Queens County, Mr. Covert and his friends now make a denial. Mr. Covert says that under no circumstances whe a candidate for District-Attorney. His frie clare very londly that Mr. Beimont shall not be mated, and the latter's friends say that if he is destrict will be represented by a Republican.

The Hon. James W. Dawes, chairman of the Nebraska Republican State Committee, writes, under ate of August 5, to Hou. B. F. Manierre, chalrman of he Campaign Committee, Coleman, House, New-York Garfield and Arthur clubs are being organized through out the State; shall make an active and vigorous campaign, and the feeling is good indeed."

Edward J. Davis, chairman of the Republican State Com-mitter, of Texas, writes; "We are trying to effect a com-mission of all elements opposed to the Bourbon Democ-racy, which, if we succeed, will shake the hold of that marry in this State." which are nearly printed. The cuth has also lired Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madson-ave for the singles charas connected with the cub. The relearests this week with be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday syembols. The Central Campaign Club has issued a series of tracts

weak will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

\*\*GUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.\*\*

To the Editor of The Tribune.\*\*

Sir: In a political discussion a gentleman made this assertion, that, a few years since, the Tribune through the South to investigate the charges as to our rages there, and that his reports as published affirmed that nine-tenths of the charges made were untrue. My recollection is at fault. Please state in your paper whether such assertion is true. Respectfully, F. Ferre Haute, Ind., Aug. 2, 1880.

[This Thibune has on more than one occasion.]

\*\*Manusion House—B. A. Touner, Miss C. A. Touner, Abbany; Harvey Quicksail, R. A. Heyberger, Emmay Meany; Harvey Quicksail, R. A. Heyberger, Emmay, Harm, Palladeluha; A. Hersell, R. F. J. Nugent, Newark; R. D. Liker, Virginia; T. Hazerd, Detroit, R. B. Plazer, Palladeluha; A. Berger, P. L. Levine, P. Harvey Quicksail, R. J. Nugent, Newark; R. D. Liker, Virginia; T. Hazerd, Detroit, R. B. Palladeluha; A. Berger, P. L. Levi

THE TERRETE has on more than one occasion sent correspondents South to investigate reports of Ku-Klux outrages and other forms of violence. In some instances our correspondents, whose only orders were to get at the facts, found the reports untrue; in others they found them genuine and horrible. Any person making such statements as those mentioned in the above letter could hardly have read in THE TRIBUNE Mr. E. V. Smalley's account of the Ku-Klux reign of terror in the upper counties of South Carolina in 1871, or his letters from the scene of the Chisolm massacre in Mississippi, or his description of the Tensas massacre in Louisiana which occurred as recently as 1878. OF PENNSYLVANIA TWO YEARS AGO GIVES SOME False stories were no doubt started in some instances for political effect, or real occurrences exaggerated; but making all allowances for such stories and exaggerations, only a small part of the terrible trut h about the violence and murder perpetrated in the South to break up the Republican party has ev er been told to the people of the North.

> -Ed. HORSE THIEVES AND BURGLARS,

ADVENTURES OF TWO BUTCHERS ON BOTH SIDES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

A young man calling himself variously Charles Miller, Charles Church and William Colton Holmes, but whose name is Wallace Tabor, is now in the but whose name is Wallace Tabor, is now in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead for a burglary committed at the grocery store of John F. Booth, at Greenport, on the night of August 4. He had been Section 1992, proceeds of children's fair at Greenwith, \$50. at one of the hotels for three weeks, but had been ordered to leave on Monday because of uon-payment of board and of certain transactions in bogus checks. He had a combanion at the hotel, who left, ostensibly for New-York, to get money, a day or two before. Tabor was missing on Monday, and a screw-driver belonging to the botel was found in the greeny store, and it was concluded that he was the burglat, as the screw-driver had been seen in his possession. On Monday the yacht Northern Light, owned by Mr. Westervelt, of New-York, was found ashore on Justina bar, a row-boat belonging to Henry Wells was missing, and a commons and lantern were gone from the steam yacht Psyche. Late in the afternoon Harman Tuthill, of East Marion, received a call from a young man who was rather free with chars, and who told contradictory stories of himself. Hearing subsequently of the robbery, his suspicions of the young man were aroused, and he sent word to Greenport. Several officers started ordered to leave on Monday because of uon-payment his suspicions of the young man were aroused, and he sent word to Greenport. Several officers started in pursuit. Meantime the missing row-boat had been found on the shore, and officers watched in the vicinity. Most of the goods stolen from the store and the compass were found in the woods. On Tuesday afformoon Tabor called at Captain Mull's, at East Marion, for a drink of water. Mull communicated with the Greenport authorities. Justice Brown issued a warraut, and Officer Jennings found the man still at Captain Mull's, Uron arrangement he bleaded guilty, and being unable to procure bondsm u, he was taken to being unable to procure bondsmon, he was taken to Bryerhead on Wednesday. He had attempted to get away in the Northern Light, but was unable to cake the steering apparatus work, so he beached

her.
On Friday a detective from Providence visited the jail and recognized Tabor as a man he "wanted" for steeling a horse in New-Haven, worth \$500, and selling it in Providence for \$500. He and his and selling it in Providence for \$300. He and bis companion, it appears, were formerly in business as butchers in New-Haver, and flourished until he ac-cumulated about \$900 in bank, when they set out for a "spree." Drawing the money, they stole two horses at New-Haven and drave to Woon-socket, where they went to a hotel and carried things at a high rate until the funds began to grow small, when they concluded to try Long Island.

It is reported that Tabor's " chem," after leaving Greenport, went to Meriden, Conn., where he for-merly hyed, and stole a horse, was arrested the next day at Bridgeport, on his way back to Greenport, and was longer in jail. Tabor is understood to be the son of a wealthy widow haly residing at New-

SUMMER LEISURE.

LIVELY EVENTS IN VIEW AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8 .- The lawn tennis tournament on the Casino grounds will be given to mor-row morning. A handsome gold bracelet and a silver sup, both of the value of \$200, will be given to the lady and gentleman respectively making the best record,

Ten couples are entered for the match. The first fox-hunt of the season of 1880 will also occur to-morrow afternoon. It will be a great event. Quite number of ladies will follow the hounds, and there will be quite a lively demand at the livery stables for carriage

to follow the hunt. General W. H. Emery, U. S. A., Lieutenant J. W. Benet, U. S. A., Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, U. S. A., and U. S. A., Dientenaber C. M. Ray, U. S. A., Dr. N. Foster, of Cincinnati, Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, Colone William McRea, of Lockport, N. Y., the Hon. J. A. Wells, of Paterson, N. J., and Colonel H. J. Spooner, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and the Rev. D. Patterson, of Philadelphia, are at Narraganage

The weather to-day has been charming, and the churches were well attended. This being Hospital Supday, a handsome collection was taken in the fashforable churches.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, of New-York, are mak. ng arrangements to give a grand ball during the latter part of this month at their residence on Marine-ave. John P. Hanna, of Washington, Enos Clarke and J. Chishelm, of St. Louis, Mrs. C. S. Mener, S. P. Hinekler, J. H. F. Mayno and Timothy Stevens, of New-York, and W. A. Ciarke, of Montana, have prrived at the Omen

House. Captain Temple, U. S. N., and Mr. Gregory, the army, are in town, the guests of Cotamodore and Mrs. C. H.

The Rev. George E. Edlis, of Boston, and the Rev. De Wood, a prominent temperance lecturer, of New-York,

Hansom cabs are very popular at this place. A steeple-chase meeting, which should not beens,

ounded with the meeting u unity held under the anotres of the leading summer residents, will occur at the Aquidneck course next week.

The Newport Casino has two ladv stockholders, viz.
Mrs. S. S. Watting and Miss C. L. Wolfe, both of New-York. Nearly one-half of the subscribing members as ladies, representatives of some of the first families in the land.

York. Nearly ore-field of the dissertioning members and ladies, representatives of some of the first familiesh the land.

The United States training-ship Constellation is to be town here. She sailed for New-London on Saturlay, after remaining here one week.

Late hotel arrivals include:

Ocean House-Mrs. Ety, Harrisburg; Walter Comstelland wife, Congressiman and Mrs. N. W. Aldrien, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Providence; H. F., Sewall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkle, Mwss Small, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Wellams, G. A. Alden and Mrs. A. H. Alden and wife, Mr. S. T. Thayer, Miss Carrie Willemet, Boston; J. G. Chumplin, Connecticut; R. W. Burneti, Cinclussaff; A. R. McCurdy and wife, Mrs. W. Burneti, Cinclussaff; A. R. McCurdy and wife, Mrs. W. Burneti, Cinclussaff; A. R. McCurdy and wife, Mrs. W. Burneti, Cinclussaff; A. R. McCurdy and wife, Mrs. W. S. McCurdy, Dobb, Ma. Bessie McComb, Delaware; M. S. McCurdy, Mrs. J. K. McKay, Chicaco; H. S. McCurdy, John B. Day and wife, Mrs. W. F. Corgswell, Robestor; Mrs. C. E. Turner, Chicago; W. E. Sinn, Brockfys; J. C. St. Cutr. Eugland wife, Mrs. W. F. Corgswell, Robestor; Mrs. C. E. Turner, Chicago; W. E. Sinn, Brockfys; J. C. St. Cutr. Eugland wife, Mrs. W. F. Corgswell, Robestor; Mrs. C. E. Turner, Chicago; W. E. Sinn, Brockfys; J. C. St. Cutr. Eugland wife, Baltimore; Arch E. Menigenery, Plaindelphia; A. H. West and family, Bristoi; Mrs. Sanuel Colinge, Oranner, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. Hodge, Battori; D. Lansu, New-York; W. A. Carl, Brooslyn; J. B. Laiy, New-York

Lutic States Hold-J. B. Spencer, W. H. England, F. A. Living-ton, W. G. Creimer, J. J. Michell, H. L. Clark, R. S. Phillips, New-York; Henry Sorsque, Wheelmar, W. Va; Frank Everett, F. Sherman, Bosion; J. E. Smith and wife, P. Frank Everett, F. Sherman, Bosion; J. E. Smith and wife, Mrs. Chicken, Mrs. A. W. Carpenter, F. R. Vernon, Brooklyn; L. M. Ingersoll, Poughkeepsie.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY AT LONG BRANCH

Long Branch, Ang. S .- Another pleasant day here. From 2 a. m. to-day until 5 p. m., the set was thronged with bothers. The bathing muster of the Ocean Hotel reports that 500 suits were taken in seta

The noon boat brought about 400 passengers. The noon train by the Bay route brought about 1,200 The hops last evening were well attended. General Arthur arrived at the West End Hotel last

evening, and to-day has received eads from a number of The following are among the latest arrivals:

Ocean Hotel.—J. J. Minier, San Francisco: Commodes
Wood ward and wife, U.S. Nacy; A. Francisco: Commodes
Wood ward and wife, U.S. Nacy; A. Francisco: Commodes
Chyler, Albany; J. H. Jornson and wife, Orage, S. Ij
Carley, E. W. Ropes, Breoklyn; J. Lambert, Londes,
Instanci; General A. Packer, Troy; Dr. George Subier, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Welch, Boator; D. Mille,
ames Morgan, Philadelphin; J. D. Trimble, J. L. Philies, C. C. Sprague, W. M. Heag, H. Goodman, I. GalMannion, House, R. A. Mannion, Royal, R. Mannion, Royal, R. Mannion, Royal, R. M. prominent Republicans.

ion House-B. A. Tonner, Miss C. A. Tonner, M.

Oullington, G. Gullanzton, Pittsburg; Col. Geo. Estrong, New Oricans; Max Develin, H. M. Coben, A. Mameli, H. Wiel, David Ehrman, New-York, Allante Hotel—Davies E. Pomner, M. Saxnan and wife, Pennaylvanis; M. L. Franagan, W. P. Whillock, George Clark, Jr., J. B. Turner, Jas. Campbell and wife, Theodore Hunt, Miss Crampton, Wim. Young, Marca Leroy, New-York.

HELPING POOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Summer Home at Bath, Long Island, for poor children from the tenement-house districts, has been filled since the middle of June. Over 800 girls have been accommodated thus far, and their health but been greatly improved by the bracing sea air. The Children's Aid Society will continue to send downs number of children once a week until the middle of sentember. The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild on Saturds?

held its fourteenth excursion for this season, under the charge of the Rev. John W. Kramer, M. D., who was sesisted by four other physicians. There were over 700 sek children on board, with their mothers. The tap boat Juniata was lent for the occasion by James Me-Crea, of the Pennsylvania Radroad. The excursion last Thursday was given by George A. Chark & Brodler, who comprished \$250. Among the resent controllers to this find are the following: Gardiner R. Cabr. 259; Joseph Larucque, \$50, and F. G. & I. N Vient, \$30. The total recent subscriptions amount to \$34. The applications for admission to the scaled Saftarium last week exceeded the accommodations. To manufactures desire to mass \$5,000 to error an additional paytion. Persons wishing to contribute to the building

NOTABLE DAY AT OCEAN GROVE. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. S .- To-day was notable in the summer life of this place. The day was bright and clear, and from 7 o'clock in the meraing upmi 10 at night scarcely an hour passed that was not marked by some service of public worship. Family devotion; meetings for the promotion of holiucss, corducted by the Evangelists, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer; young people's meeting, with sermon by the Rev. H. M. Sanders, of Rondouf, at 10 o'clock, before a congression of fully 5,000 souls; the Sunday-school, with 3,000 e more scholars; Bible reading; and an immens rowd at the surf-meeting on the beach, all ending with exercise by the Rev. A. E. Ballard, vice-president of he association, made up a day's programme sedimen-the faster of he association, made up a day's programme sedion el-oyed, and cerimialy unprecedented, in the interference of cean tirove. The immense throng at the surfamenting ained in the responsive services, thousands of slips of the day of the services and surfamenting of the services of the services of the services. ammoth choir was led by Professor Willistord Dey

ASBURY PARK NOTES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug S .- The tableaus and wax-works entertainment gotten up by the lades at the Coleman House for the neu-fit of the Asbury Park Library Pond, was a success financially and other wise. The credit for the success of the effort is due to Mrs. R. K. Carter and Mrs. James A. Smith, of New-York, assisted by " Aunt Polly Bassett."

The weekly hops giv n in the new ball-room are very Among Las prominent guests now at the Colemas House are the Hon. David Dadley Field, the Hon. E.B. Allen, Fr., the Hawahan Consultat New York, and ran-ity, and Pay-Director John S. Gullek, of the Navy.

RELIC-HUNTERS AND THE OBELISK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I observe that an out-of-the-way place n Contrat Park has been selected as the site for the Cyptian ebelisk. I would like to inquire whether it is proposed to have a rollection a placed in charge of R. 2) as to prove trick inniers from empring pieces out of r. Relichunters are humarous, and will seen make on the operate unless effectually kept assortion it. Respectually.

New-York, Aug. 3, 1880.

THE YOUNG WIFE AND THE OLD FRIEND, "Have you seen my older love?" "Do you me in you mour-channa, darling I Here it be, tusted the letter of the land of cant horrid tobacco that I washed it be you."—if unon.